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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### Politics of Europe.

Abundance of materials have poured in upon us since Saturday, which we shall have some difficulty in arranging and selecting from, for immediate publication, though a few days will lessen them. By the *Woodford*, we received, on Sunday, our London Papers to the end of May, and by the *BOMBAY COURIER* of yesterday, further details from the Mediterranean to the end of June were received. We have seen Letters from Malta, from which some Extracts will be made; and have also had communications from the Persian Gulf, which are adverted to in the Asiatic Sheet. The Madras Papers are occupied with English News, to the 30th of May, and from each and all of these sources, we have gathered some thing for our present Number.

In one portion of our pages will be found a third State Document, in the shape of a Circular, from Laybach, dated on the 10th of May, subsequent to those published in our Paper of yesterday. It is taken from the London *COURIER* of the 30th of May, and may be regarded as authentic. The remarks made on the former ones apply with equal force to this.

In our second Sheet we give the Debate in the House of Commons on the 24th of May, on Mr. Scarlett's moving the Second Reading of the Poor Relief Bill. With regard to the Poor Laws, we believe little doubt now exists, but that they are hurtful to the national morals, having a tendency to degrade the lower classes, by holding out an incitement to indolence, and to depend for support on the Poor Rate, rather than on their own exertions. There is a material difference, however, betwixt not enacting a law and repealing it when made and after it has continued long in operation. The objections stated by Mr. Scarlett ought to have weighed upon the framers of the Act of Elizabeth; but now the question stands upon a quite different footing. The people have been taught from their infancy to look forward to this resource in case of want: and it would, therefore, expose them to the utmost misery to take it away, because they have not made provision for such an event. It may also be justly presumed that the compulsory unlimited provision made by law for all who cannot support themselves, has had a material influence on the increase of population; to remove that provision now would be to destroy the surplus population it has produced. It might perhaps be possible to introduce a better system by a slow and gradual change, but a sudden alteration of the present Laws, would evidently be productive of such misery as to endanger the public tranquillity, and make even Lord Londonderry's heart bleed, as it did for the people massacred at Manchester.

We are not surprised that proposed alterations in the Poor Laws should be favorably listened to in the House of Commons; but it appears to us that to reform them as the country is now situated, would be to begin a reform at the wrong end. Let the House first reform itself, abolish sinecures, curtail pensioners, retrench all unnecessary expenditure, and then it will be soon enough to revise the Poor Laws. The landed proprietors have already got a Corn Bill, and they are about to get two new knights of the shire to represent their interests in Parliament. It will not do to give all the good things to one class, and take them from the rest. When the interests of the lower classes are as well represented in Parliament, as those of the higher; when workmen are allowed to combine against masters, as well as masters against workmen; when the manufacturer or labourer is allowed

to buy his provisions at the cheapest market, the Poor Rates may then be dispensed with; but not till then. Strongly as we commend economy and retrenchment, highly as we deprecate laws that give to society an unnatural and factitious form, and take away from men some of the strongest springs of spirited exertion and manly independence of feeling,—we cannot consent to begin retrenchment by encroaching on the Pauper's Civil List, nor to leave the Poor at the mercy of approvers of the Manchester Massacre, and the enactors of the Corn Bill.

The following paragraphs are those before alluded to, extracted from the *BOMBAY COURIER* of the 22d of September:—

The arrivals from Mocha have put us in possession of some interesting details respecting the efforts of the Greek nation to throw off the Ottoman yoke. The latest article of London-news in the Malta Gazette, is the price of stocks on the 4th of June: we observe nothing of importance relative to our mother country in the Malta Papers. Lima is said to have been taken by Lord Cochrane and General St. Martin. The Spanish frigate *ESMERALDA* of 40 guns with a crew of 150 sailors and 400 artillery men, has been cut out of Callao harbour on the night of the 6th of Nov. from under the guns of several batteries, mounting in all not less than 400 brass 18 pounders, and in the presence of 4 vessels of war of 20 guns each, by a party of men in 8 boats headed by Lord Cochrane. The feat appears to have been as gallant and well executed as any the Noble Lord ever performed.

We have been favoured with a file of Milan Gazettes, the latest dated 6th June, the news from England in these papers comes down to the 22d May only—The King was then confined to his Chamber by gout. Disturbances had broken out in Ireland, but stocks had risen very considerably—3 per cent. consols, at 74½-75.

By these papers it would seem every thing was settled in Italy, but in Spain there existed great dissensions. An affair had taken place near Burgos between l'Empicinado and other partisans, in which there had been great effusion of blood on both sides.

The Greeks had driven the Turks entirely out of the Morea, with the exception of four strong places which had been garrisoned; 2 of these however had since been taken possession of by the Greeks: these latter had captured 12 frigates and other ships of war on various occasions from the Turks, and they were blockading the mouth of the Dardanelles, with a fleet of upwards of 50 sail; it was reported even that they had forced the passage with the loss of 8 of their ships.

The whole of the Morea had been declared in a state of blockade by the Captain Pasha, excepting a few ports which were in the hands of the Turks at the time of the Proclamation.

Prince Ypsilanti was advancing upon Constantipole—advices from Corfu 9-21 May, given in the Milan Gazette of 6th June, state a report of his having already entered Adrianople.

The Parguinotes had left Corfu and hastened to join their brethren on the continent.

Ali Pasha of Jannina had embraced the Christian Faith, and assumed the name of *Constantine*—his affairs were in a very flourishing state again.

Translations of the most interesting articles from the Milan Gazettes will be found in our subsequent columns, together with some paragraphs extracted from the Malta Gazettes.

Letters from Cairo, dated the 29th of July, mention that "Turkey is in great commotion. The Greeks are in open rebellion, have taken possession of the whole Morea, excepting a few fortresses which are daily falling into their hands, and are masters of the Archipelago, having abroad three or four hundred armed vessels, some of which are commanded by women calling themselves Amazons. The Greek Patriarch with three Bishops was hung by order of the Porte on Easter Sunday. But the Grand Vizier who gave the order has since been himself decapitated, probably at the intervention of Russia. Prince Ipsilanti and Waldimir are at the head of two armies in Moldavia and Wallachia; but as Russia has avowed by a public declaration her disapprobation of their proceedings, it is not thought that they will be able to resist the Turkish army which was in June to pass the Danube. The Captain Pasha it appears does not pass the Dardanelles owing to the want of sailors, and meantime the Greeks have got possession of many Turkish vessels and burnt one man of war. Our Pasha has sent out a few days back sixteen vessels strongly armed, but it is thought they will not be able to proceed further than Rhodes. The European nations all have declared their intention, to stand neutral in this affair, but I think from what I hear of the imprudence of the Greeks, that they will soon compromise themselves with our navy, as they have already begun to overhaul our Merchant vessels, which can never be permitted. The war is of the most sanguinary nature, as both sides massacre their opponents without much regard either to sex or age. Egypt is the only part of Turkey that can be said to be tranquil. Our Pasha on hearing that the Greeks in Syria had been disarmed, expressed himself very indignant at the conduct of the Turks in command and declared before an assembly of his chief officers, that he should be ashamed to shew himself afraid of a few miserable Greeks. There has not been a single insult offered in Egypt to the Greeks. The Europeans throughout Turkey have taken the alarm, and some have been killed at Constantinople, but order has been since restored, and the Janissaries who occasioned the riot put in prison. If Russia does not interfere, and she has put forth several solemn declarations that she will not, the Greeks must fall in the end a sacrifice to their imprudence."

*Milan Gazette, June 6.*—The reports circulated respecting the progress of the Insurrection of the Greeks are destitute of a character of precision, and are even frequently of a contradictory nature—we shall therefore limit ourselves to a relation of those facts which appear to be best founded, leaving it to time to shew how far they may be correct or otherwise.

As might have been foreseen, the Turks found it expedient to evacuate the Morea. On the Insurrection taking place, they retired into the forts Monevassia (or Malvasia of Epidauras) Napoli di Romoria (or Palo) Corinth, and Patrass. The Fortress of Monevassia was blockaded by a Flotilla under the direction of the Heroine who has received the appellation of the Greek Amazon; 2 Turkish frigates stood out from the Dardanelles for the purpose of succouring the Fortress, but they were captured by the Islanders of Hydra, who in advising the Flotilla of their success, intimated their intention of approaching under Ottoman colours and dress, in order to deceive the besieged, who were on the look out for this succour. Upon this the Flotilla made a feint to intercept the communication between the Frigates and the Fortress, whilst troops disembarked from the former and a sally was made from the latter with the intention of attacking their forces.

At this moment the Flotilla veering about formed a junction with their friends in disguise, and both commencing an attack upon the real Turks, they soon obtained possession of the Fortress. Napoli di Romania capitulated, as did also Corinth—Patrass would have submitted on the same terms, but the Greeks refused to listen to any conditions unless the Turks resigned all the booty and property in their possession as a compensation for the sacking and burning of the town of Patrass. Disorder, terror and famine reigned in the garrison—the town has been almost entirely reduced to ashes and the Insurgents encouraged by a momentary

success increase in arrogance and audacity, without reflecting for a moment on the inevitable destiny which awaits them.

The inhabitants of Hydra, Spezzia, Ipsara and other Islanders who had stationed themselves at the mouth of the Dardanelles have seized upon a Frigate, a Brig and a Corvette which had come out for the purpose of cruising—the frigate had 800 Barrels of Gunpowder on board. They had also made themselves masters of a frigate conveying a fleet of about 40 merchantmen of various nations laden with grain and ammunition. The Turkish property was immediately condemned and the crews made prisoner.

About 12 vessels in all, Frigates, Corvettes, Brigs, and Sloops, have fallen into the hand of the Greeks, and a court of admiralty has been established by them at Milo. In the meantime the Asiatic Troops are in march and ready to join the places which are menaced, and the Insurgents, incapable of resisting so overwhelming a force, will pay dear for the inconsiderate boldness with which they insist upon sustaining their ill-omened enterprise.

A vessel belonging to Ipsara encountered between Iente and Cephalonia a Turkish Brig of 18 guns: after an engagement of 7 hours, victory still remained doubtful, when a Greek vessel belonging to Galafido from Leghorn hove in sight; the Ipsariote with the assistance of 4 guns and 20 men with which his countrymen reinforced him was thus enabled to capture the Brig. Not finding any Greek sailors on board of her, enquiry was made, and a Turk under promise of pardon was induced to confess that 22 had been despatched and thrown into the sea. The crew of the brig were immediately cut into a thousand pieces, with the exception of the one who had revealed their cruelty.

*Corfu, May 9.*—(it is probably old stile or May 21 new stile.) report is in circulation that Prince Ypsilanti has taken Adrianople by assault, and that a number of Greek vessels have stationed themselves at the mouth of the Dardanelles. An engagement between the Turks and Greeks is also spoken of as having taken place in the Aegean Sea, but it is not known who had gained the victory. The Parguinotes have left Corfu and Paxos, those who were unfit for war have returned to their ancient homes, the remainder have taken arms and joined the Greek Insurgents, as have also a number of Zantiotes. The Sullioties again restored to their former fortresses have instituted a Senate. The Turks who were besieging Ali Pasha, wished to come to terms with him in order to gain an entrance into his Citadel, but being disappointed in their intentions they made an attempt to enter by force; their attempt was, however, unsuccessful and a great number of them perished under the fire of his batteries.

The Greek vessels which were stationed at the mouths of the Dardanelles are said to have forced this terrible passage to the number of 54, but not without sustaining a loss of 8 of their ships which were sunk.

Romelia is all in arms, Prevesa is besieged by Captain Ulysses and others. Ali Pasha requested them not to spare a single Turk, but to hasten and form a junction with him.

*From the Malta Government Gazette, Wednesday, June 20, 1821.*

*Paris, May 18.*—Our Spanish correspondent advises us, that the Government had refused General W. Pepe's request to visit Madrid.—The Cortes were continually busied about the organisation of the Army;—after Vinca was murdered, the mob went to another prison, where Abuelo is confined, but the bravery of the guard saved the life of this unhappy prisoner. All the members of the Cortes, went in a body to the Palace, determined to defend the King, as the mob were proceeding, after their crime to the Royal residence. The convents are said to keep up a correspondence with the Curate Merino, and papers of vast importance are reported to have fallen into the hands of Government.

*May 19.*—An official notification has appeared in Lisbon, that the Royal Family's return to Europe may be speedily looked forward to, and the Royal Palaces are directed to be prepared accordingly.

The Sacristan of the Nuns of Conception was arrested by the Political Chief of the Province of Alaya, at the moment he had

taken letters from the post.—The letters were opened; one of them contained a note for 100,000 reals, another an offer of 3,000,000 to be disposed of. These letters compromise a great personage at Burgos.

A communication of King Ferdinand to the Spanish Cortes, announces the murderous achievement of the sanguinary mob on the Monk Vinuesa, and complains of the dreadful disorders which distinguished the perpetration of that odious crime. This gave rise to long debates, in the course of which, Count Torreno attributed the excesses to the want of precaution in the Executive Government. General Quiroga read a letter from the Infant Don Francis, in which His Royal Highness suggested the probable danger of the Royal Family, from the renewal of the riots. A Committee of five persons, being appointed to prepare an answer to His Majesty's communication, an address was voted, in which the Cortes declare, they will do their utmost to prevent a recurrence of such disorders, and they invite the King to exercise more rigour against the Serviles, in order to do away with every plea of the disorderly, for recourse to such conduct. More than 4,000 Piedmontese and Neapolitan emigrants had arrived in Spain, and the Cortes had taken up the consideration of their future fate. Our private accounts from Spain remark, that the murder of Vinuesa was accomplished by about a hundred persons, part of them unarmed, to the great disgrace of General Vilhalba, commander of the troops, who has been superseded by the King and General Morillo appointed in his stead. The Duke of Alba is again about to quit Spain, General Quiroga demanded in the Cortes, why such a fuss was occasioned about the murder of a priest when no mention had been made of the murder of two constitutional soldiers of the Seville regiment.

Ali Pasha was baptized, on the 10th of April, by the Christian name of Constantine.

The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER gives Constantinople news to the 25th of April, of a most dismal nature. The exasperation of the Musselmén has been at its height since the Sultan Mahmud declared Islamism to be in danger. Men, women, and children alike took up arms. Eight thousand men marched from Constantinople on the 4th ultimo, and it was the same day that Prince Merusi was beheaded. A number of Greek merchants experienced the same fate, and many Grecians were hung out at the doors and windows of their houses over the Bosphorus. On the 21st ult. the new Grand Vizier, Benderli Ali Pasha made his solemn entry into Constantinople. On the morrow, the Greek Patriarch, Gregory, just at the moment after celebrating divine service, was arrested by the guard, thrown into prison, and at five o'clock in the evening this venerable old man was hanged at the door of his own palace. Six Ecclesiastics of high rank shared his fate. The writing which as usual accompanied these corpses to the grave, accused the deceased of complicity in the Greek plot. Private letters add, that the death of the Patriarch more sensibly affected the Greeks, as they view with peculiar horror so infamous and ignoble a death. The Patriarch was 74 years of age, and he had himself pronounced a few days before an anathema against the insurgents.

The *Quotidienne* of yesterday contains a letter from Cattaro, dated May 1st, which says:—"All Peloponnesus has shook off the Turkish yoke. The principal Chiefs of the insurrection, twelve in number, being assembled at Messenia, have there established a sort of administrative council, civil and military, for the whole of the Morea. A bloody battle is said to have terminated in favor of the Greeks, near Anapoli. A Greek Amazon, whose husband had been decapitated in 1811, was foremost in the ranks in male attire, and with her only son, and numerous relatives, performed prodigies of valour at the head of a regiment; she had at her own expence equipped seven small vessels of war, and these advancing towards the citadel of Spezio, attacked it by sea, while, on the land side three regiments named the Athenian, Macedonian and Thessalian corps, advanced and seized the fortress; and it is said that 6,000 Turks perished in the engagement, while the Greeks only lost 600 men. The contest was so obstinate that many Turks and Greeks were found closed in each other's arm, after having reciprocally given the mortal stab.

Another battle is said to have been fought in the valley of Tempe with the same happy result to the Grecian cause.

*Stocks.*—London, June 4.—3 per Cent. Consol. 76½.—3 per Cent reduced 75½.

*Paris, May 29.*—The wife of the Infant Don Paulo, brother to the King of Spain, was happily delivered of a Princess on the 19th instant, who was baptised by the name of Isabella.

The King of Spain has announced to the Cortes, that he must refuse his consent to the Decree which authorised those Societies, calling themselves "*Patriotic*." The Minister added, that he was sorry to announce this intention, but that it would be a proof to all Europe, that His Majesty was free to exercise his Constitutional Prerogatives.

Madrid has enjoyed a state of great tranquillity since General Morillo assumed the command there. His firm and decided character is stated to have inspired the anarchists with great fear.

General W. Pepe arrived in Madrid, on the night of the 15th instant.

The Spanish King has given his sanction to the recent Decree of the Cortes, forbidding in future any money being sent to Rome for Bulls.

There are vague reports afloat, that fresh plots have been discovered at Naples. Arrests certainly increase; several Austrian soldiers had been found assassinated in Calabria.

The Cortes of Portugal have enacted, that all offences charged against the Press, shall be tried by ordinary juries, and that the defendant shall be entitled to challenge 20 jurors out of 48.

A pension of 1,000 francs has been granted to the Neapolitan General Pepe, by Government of Spain.

*Madrid, May 17.*—The Deputies lately arrived from Mexico, propose to submit to the Cortes a plan by which the whole of New Spain will constitute a separate State, having a Constitution different from that of the Mother Country, continuing nevertheless in a degree of dependence, which would be particularly evinced by the annual payment of a certain number of millions of piastres. One of the principle articles of this plan will be to put at the head of the new Government an Infant of Spain, brother of the King. It is expected that the Cortes will be very divided on this important question.—*English Paper.*

*Burial Extraordinary.*—A private letter from Madrid, dated April 2, says:—"A rejoicing took place at Cadiz on the occasion of a ludicrous ceremony, some particulars of which will perhaps astonish those foreigners who think that we entertain a superstitious respect even for the exterior of religious worship. There has been in that city a solemn interment of Despotism, accompanied by a grand funeral procession, and even with several ecclesiastical ceremonies, such as are usually observed in burials. An immense number of citizens, with wax candles in their hands, marched before a chariot covered with black, on which was placed a statue of Despotism, in the shape of a matron, with a poignard in her left, and chains in her right hand. The place which, according to our usages, is destined for the parents of the deceased, was occupied by six asses dressed in black cloth, and an enormous mule, which carried the emblems of the Inquisition. Forty persons playing on bassoons, and as many chanters, performed the service of the dead round the corpse. Military music, detachments of the National Guard and garrison, and some pieces of Artillery, open and closed the cavalcade. At three o'clock in the morning the image was thrown into the sea amidst discharges of artillery and the ringing of all the bells of the city."—*Paris paper.*

*Sir Thomas Lackbrains.*—We are requested to state, that, notwithstanding the alarming assertions of Sir Thomas Lackbrains and others, the Firm of "Pope, Devil, and Pretender," has long since been dissolved; and that all good Protestants may therefore go to bed in comfort, without fear of waking in the morning and finding themselves and their families transformed into believers in transubstantiation, monks, friars, and nuns, by the seductive arts of "Pope, Devil, and Co.

**The Patriot's Song of Piedmont.**

AIR—"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

Piedmontese, who oft have bled  
'Neath the standard Freedom spread,  
The hallow'd blue, the white, the red,  
That pathed the way to victory.

Spurn the fetters, Genoese,  
Bid your banners kiss the breeze,  
Savoyards and Piedmontese

Onward, on for liberty.

The despots leagu'd as soon may bind  
The ocean, or enchain the wind  
As strive to curb the march of mind  
Thro' Europe spreading rapidly.

Onward, onward to the fight  
The haughty Hapsburg brings his might  
God of Battles! aid the fight.

And nerve the arm to liberty.

Raise, oh raise the bugle's strain  
Naples, Portugal, and Spain,  
Give, oh give it breath again  
Followers of the Beauharnois

By your hills, your rocks, and glades,  
By your honoured fathers' shades,  
Freeman! bare your battle blades,  
Eugene's soldiers on, or die.

Liverpool.

RAYMOND.

**Prices of India Produce at Malta.**

MALTA, JUNE 30 1821.

The Political disturbances in Italy, which are now so far settled, and those yet existing between the Turks and Greeks in the Levant and Provinces, have very seriously interrupted Commerce in the Mediterranean, and the Trade of this Island has been much affected by the same causes, as these struggles have not hitherto assumed the appearance of any protracted War, which, if they did, would naturally tend essentially to benefit the Commerce of this secure Island where property can remain in dépôt so safe for Supplies to the surrounding Markets, and at very small expense. This is also the usual most inactive Season, but towards September, or October, we expect a very considerable revival:

COFFEE, which has so long supported high prices, has lately declined, from considerable arrivals, and more extensive expected—it has now, however, taken a stand, and we think that prices may again advance in Autumn: We have no MOCHA, JAVA, nor BOURBON at Market, which are all of Current Sale. A Cargo of 421 Tons in the American Ship UNITED STATES passed the Island on the 8th ultimo from Batavia for Smyrna, where it remained on board on the 26th May. For 171 Casks, and 235 Barrels, apparently fresh Havannah and Porto Rico, lately arrived here from Boston in the American Ship SALLY ANNE, Sc. 115 per Cantar, equal to as many Shillings per Cwt. to pay Cost, Insurance and Freight, will likely be given. Coffee, of rather low qualities, costing cheap, whatever growth, will pay proportionably better than fine in this Market.—Our Stock is inconsiderable.

Cocoa is without demand.

SUGARS are Saleable to very considerable extent here, but strong high priced BRAZIL and MUSCAVADO, for refining are not worth so much, in proportion, as the fair qualities of weaker grain,—all descriptions are saleable, however, but double and single Loaves and lumps not so to great extent.—Crushed from Britain, is now the most important kind, and meets ready Sale, to remit for that from England 50s. to 56s. per Cwt., according to quality, to pay Cost, Insurance and Freight,—and for that from Scotland 48s. to 54s. per Cwt. according to quality, to pay the same; middling and lower qualities will pay better than fine: Fast India growth is of very easy Sale, and it is now much liked in the Mediterranean,—particularly in Summer, and the last direct arrival from Calcutta in the AGRI-COURT of various qualities and only very middling assortment fetched equal to 38s. to 40. per Cwt., to pay Cost, Insurance and Freight: 500 Bags of yellow and brown Mauritius arrived from Gibraltar have brought equal to 33s. per Cwt. to pay the same.—If the proposed heavy duty on East India Sugar, be laid on in Britain, equal to a prohibition for the use of the Country, it will render the direct importations from India, and also indirect, into Malta, of still greater importance for the consumption of the Mediterranean;—430 Barrels, inferior quality, direct from Pernambuco, have fetched Sc. 45 per Cantar, equal to 44s. 8d. per Cwt. to pay the same—Havannah, fine White, is

worth Sc. 50 to Sc. 52.—Yellow Sc. 36. to Sc. 38.—Brown Sc. 30 to Sc. 33.—Rio Janeiro Sc. 45 to 48.—Brazil, Yellow and Brown Sc. 30 to Sc. 35.—Batavia White Sc. 43 to Sc. 45, Yellow Sc. 36 to Sc. 38.—Egyptian Brown and Yellow Sc. 24 to Sc. 29.—We have no stock of any description.

PEPPER, of Private Trade has been about the low price of Sc. 60 per Cantar, equal to 5½d. per lb. for Cost, Insurance and Freight, but is now scarce, and Sc. 64 have been paid.—Company's is about 8 to 10 per Cent more.—This Article has the appearance of a considerable rise, but we hear that a Cargo had arrived at Suez in the latter part of May. Stocks are small in the Mediterranean where the annual Sales are very considerable.—Here there is not any now in first hands.

INDIGO is well supported, but the trouble state of the Levant has prevented Sales. As our Purchasers come from various places, and judge of qualities from different principles, our Market sells all descriptions, and although the fine Blue be that generally most asked for, yet we recommend the more ordinary qualities in preference, as they pay better in proportion, and can be sold to remit 4s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.: a little fine may also accompany the more ordinary.—Purchases at the India House, in London, can generally be sold to fair advantage here, and our Market is a very considerable one for this article.—Direct importations from Calcutta are preferred, as the Cakes are less broken than from London, and the Indigo in the original package.—Bengal, has nearly superseded all other growths.—Our Stock is about 70 Chests Bengal and 30 Serrons Spanish.

COTTON has lately been more animated in Britain, which more, or less, affects all the other European Markets.—Whilst Crops are tolerably good in America, and this article can be produced so low, as it is, to pay the grower in that Country, we doubt its answering to be brought here from India, unless at greatly lower prices than those of several years past.—A fair quality of Bengal, is scarcely worth here just now 5d. per lb.: to pay Cost, Insurance and Freight, and we cannot say that there is any immediate prospect of a considerable rise.—Egyptian is always obtainable here, but only worth now about 4½d. per lb.

RICE from India will not answer unless with short Crops in Egypt, as the latter is much preferred at a considerably higher Price, and indeed Egyptian is only worth now about Sc. 12 per Cantar, equal to 11s. 3d. per Cwt. to pay Cost, Insurance and Freight; large quantities are also expected here which may yet cause a considerable fall.

EAST INDIA WHITE PIECE GOODS, of all descriptions are generally Current to great extent, but coloured will not do, nor Handkerchiefs, except Silk Bandannoes and a few Blue Cotton Goods—not many.—The unsettled times have prevented Sales for some time past, but the purchases at the East India House in London, will generally answer to be imported here.—Private Trade Goods are also very saleable, and will be more so, whenever matters are settled in Turkey.

CHINA NANKEENS, imported by American Vessels are very plentiful all over the Mediterranean, and 5000 Short Pieces from Boston have been sold at 17 tari, equal to 26½d. to pay Cost, Insurance, and Freight.

There is scarcely any thing doing in DRUGS and DYES in general; and the same of SPICES in general.—GINGER, is particularly plentiful, and only worth about 8s. per cwt. for that from India.—PIMENTO, CASSIA-LIGNEA, CINNAMON, CLOVES, MACE and NUTMEGS, are without any demand at present.

SALT-PETRE, from India will not answer, without war.

RAW SILKS, from India and CHINA, can only be recommended in very small quantities on trial.

TEA, is coming into more extensive use in the south of Europe, and the various qualities imported by American Vessels go off to advantage: 168 Chests just imported from Boston went off immediately.

WINE: We could ship good Sicilian Red at £6 per Pipe of 124 Gallons; and White do. at £8 10s. per Pipe of the same number of Gallons; and fine MARSALA White at £18 per Pipe of 112 Gallons.

British Shipping may have a much larger share of the carrying Trade of the Levant than hitherto, on account of the situation of the Greek Shipping, and we recommend Ship Owners to turn their attention to this Country.

**REDUCTION OF POOR RATES AT GREENWICH.**

The whole expence of clothing and maintaining the Poor in this Parish, by the Printed Report of December 1819 for one year, was .....£15,790 6 3  
The whole expence of the same from Lady Day 1820, to Lady Day 1821, was ..... 9,346 12 9

£6,493, 13 9

The number of the Poor is by no means diminished, and they acknowledge themselves to be better fed, clothed, and lodged, under the present system of economy, than under the former management.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1821.

POOR RELIEF BILL.

Mr. SCARLETT, having moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Poor Relief Bill, commenced his speech by observing, that he wished at the outset to state, that it never was his intention even when he first proposed the measure now before them, to 'incumber it with many matters of detail. He was desirous rather to point out to the House the principles upon which he thought the present system of our poor laws a vicious one, and one which required correction. He had been desirous of putting it in the most simple form, and of calling the attention of the House to what he conceived to be the grand sources of those evils under which we now laboured. He would not shortly recapitulate the three great causes of all the various mischiefs and inconveniences which were found to result from our present system of poor laws. They were to be found, first, in a compulsory and unlimited provision for the poor; secondly, in the administration of that provision, not to support industry, to encourage good conduct, and to be a relief for those who might be disabled by infirmities, but to cherish the vices and the indolence of that class of the poor who were disposed to exist rather on the charity of others, than to depend for their own bread upon their own exertions; thirdly, (which was the grand and principal source of all those evils, as in the restraints that now exist upon the free exercise of labour. (hear.) No one was more aware than he was, and many reflecting men had turned their thoughts to the subject, that there were some evils which did not arise out of the principle of these laws, but were rather connected with the character and habits of the poor themselves, and such evils were modified by the benevolent attention and patriotic exertions of individuals, by the activity of Magistrates, and by the other circumstances affecting the character of the population of the district; but, whatever the evils were, they were ultimately referable to one or all of the three grand sources which he had enumerated. It had been said as an objection to the Bill, that it was a measure affecting rights of the Poor. He (Mr. S.) acknowledged it did affect the rights of the poor, but then it went to put them on a better foundation than they were before. —(hear, hear, hear.) It went to relieve them from their present state of dependence and calamity; but if his learned Friend opposite said the poor man had a right to relief who was not labouring under old age, sickness, or infirmity, he would be glad to know in what book he found that law. He challenged him to produce it. The mistakes of individuals and Magistrates had put an erroneous interpretation on the statute of Elizabeth. The decision of no Court of Law confirmed that interpretation or authorised any such existing right. On the contrary, the Courts had held that an order of the Magistrates for relieving a poor man was not valid, unless it stated him to be incapable of labour. He would ask, then, in what way the present system operated? Was it not rather to the prejudice of the poor, than to their relief? There was one way in particular. The farmer, finding that he was called on to pay heavy poor rates, resorted to the practice of diminishing the wages of labour. They thought it best to pay only to men who had families, which must receive a certain sum from the parish, and allowed them only such wages as would barely enable them to exist. The farmer said, if the parish pay five shillings, and he could get his work done for nine, why would he give more than nine? The unmarried man was consequently reduced to this condition, that he must enter into competition with the other, and must go without employment unless he worked for the same wages. Thus the poor man, who was working almost his blood out, had only before him the melancholy prospect of terminating his life in a workhouse,—he had no other refuge. How different was such a man in point of moral existence and affinity to the State, from him who was enabled to make some acquisitions of property by his own labour, and to lay up for his old age an independent provision. In every point of view, moral, political, and religious, the man who hoped to lay by something from his own earnings, was more valuable to society and to himself, than he who was deemed to present labour and prospective wretchedness, without any hope whatever. Another evil was, that a single man, when he found that the farmer employed a man with a family in preference, would be induced to get married, and thus burden the parish with another family. If the House would consider the effect of the present compulsory and unlimited provision, they would find that it tended to create idleness, misery, and accumulated distress. To make this more evident, he would put a case: suppose the House thought proper to tax every parish for a provision for Musicians, would not the number of persons who understood the gamut, be very soon extended, and should we not soon be able to contend with some countries on the Continent in the number and skill of our musicians? Just so it was with the Poor Laws. They offered a bounty to idleness, and consequently must lamentably augment the number of paupers.—(hear, hear.) Those Laws had the effect of preventing many a man in the labouring classes from earning

his own subsistence, because they laid up a provision to which idleness might give him a claim, while those who worked, had to endure the mortifying reflection, that even out of their scanty pittance a portion was to go to the support of idlers and vagabonds. There was a great difficulty here; but it was the first duty of the Legislature to remove that difficulty; but such difficulty could never be removed, as long as the class of persons who were reduced to dependence and misery, was multiplied by a compulsory and unlimited provision, and by the continuance of the restraint on labour. It was necessary that there should be a total and unqualified abolition of the law of settlements, as a necessary consequence of the removal of that restraint. The connection established by that law between a man and a particular parish was exceedingly arbitrary; it was a mere accidental relationship. In the first place, it depended on his own birth, or the birth of his father or grandfather:—2ndly, on the renting a tenement of ten pounds a year;—3rdly on having served one year on hire, not eleven months, as generally prevailed at present; and fourthly, having served some parish office. Such regulations were very injurious to the subject in many respects.—If a certain rule was wanted, why not take the place in which the man happened to be at the time in which he became chargeable, as one that was certain, and admitted of no dispute? He would ask them to look at the details. Suppose a man, who had worked almost all his life in Manchester or Birmingham, met with a season of great distress, if he had not rented a tenement of the yearly value of ten pounds, or served a parish office, he was not allowed relief there, but an investigation took place as to where he was born or perhaps his father, and he was sent off, it might be to some parish in Devonshire or Cornwall, to be supported, where he never had worked at all. What connection was there between the temporary relief which he required, and the place which was charged to maintain him? If the house went into a Committee, he proposed to meet the inconvenience which might arise from the change in the law. It was stated that the burden would be great in particular towns, and he instanced Nottingham; there were a great number of persons who had settlements in that town, but who resided elsewhere, and that therefore the townsmen were afraid the effect of this Bill might be to increase the burden of their Poor Rates. But the House would see that the limitations of this measure were calculated to prevent any such additional charge, beyond a specified proportionate amount; and therefore the church wardens would have but a short answer to give the parties: they would be impoverished to say, "You must go elsewhere, for we cannot afford to maintain you." The Act, the 43d of Elizabeth, provided a power of taxing one parish in aid of the too heavily burdened friends of another. He (Mr. Scarlett) objected to the principle of such taxation in aid; but as the power stood upon the statute-book it might be quoted with some effect, perhaps to meet an evil which he thought imaginary. He happened to know that the accumulated population of manufacturing towns rendered the lands in the vicinity of such towns peculiarly valuable. Indeed, he could quote instances, where such lands, cultivated for the subsistence of such accumulated population, were let at so high a rent as sixteen guineas per acre. Another objection to the Bill before the House was the *maximum* which it proposed to introduce; and he was free to confess that cases might for some time arise in which that *maximum* would be found inconvenient. But the Legislature ought not to be deterred from adopting a sound and beneficial principle by the fear of temporary inconvenience: let the House adopt the measure, see the effect, retain the principle, and remedy, *pro tempore*, the transient inconvenience. If any Gentleman saw such a prospect of temporary mischief, as to call for the enactment of a prospective law, he (Mr. Scarlett) had a clause which might be made part of the Bill, and which supplied a certain cure for the evil. If scarcity of provisions, epidemic disease, or any other circumstance of local affliction should be found to render an allowance necessary beyond the *maximum*, then let a meeting of the inhabitants of the place, not a select vestry, but an open meeting, at which the sense of the people could be taken, have power to make an additional allowance. The system of maintaining illegitimate children, and the mode of imposing rates, were both points upon which improvement might be made; but such arrangements were rather matters of detail, to be treated of after the moving principle should be adopted. It was said that, under the existing laws, rates might frequently be diminished by the vigilance of magistrates. No doubt they might; he (Mr. Scarlett) knew instances in which such reductions had been effected; but such instances were exceptions to the general rule; and the good effect lasted no longer than the vigilance was maintained. He agreed that the calamities under which the poor were suffering had been produced in a great measure by the increase of taxation. But why had those sufferings been so produced? Because increase of taxation, and the consequent increase in the money price of almost every article of consumption, had not been attended by a proportionate increase in the rate of wages paid to them. The labourer was now paid, not by wages, but by charity: he was demoralized, enervated, deprived of that independence and self respect which alone could make him a good man and a useful citizen: All this took place without a single shilling being saved to his employer: nay, the employer, in the end, was a

loser by the system. It would be found, almost throughout England, that the state of cultivation in which the land appeared depended in a great measure upon the condition of the labourer by whom it was cultivated. In Lancashire and in the west riding of Yorkshire, where fuel was to be obtained almost for nothing, where living was cheap, and wages were comparatively high, was not the land, in general, in better cultivation than in the southern counties, where wages were low, and poor rates enormous? It followed, indeed, of necessity that it should be so; it followed of necessity that a man would work better upon a plentiful meal and a prospect of independence than upon 9s. a week, with the prospect of a workhouse. The farmer who paid 200*l.* a year in wages got more work done for his money, and got it better done, than the man who paid 100*l.* in wages, and 100*l.* in Poor Rates. The Hon. and Learned Member then referred to some returns which he had received from the parish of St. James, Bath, by which it appeared that, with an increase of only one-third in population during the last one hundred years, the poor rates had increased gradually from 9*s.* 11*d.* per week to 41*l.* 5*s.* This increase was even now going on. Would the House stem the torrent now, or wait until its force became overwhelming? After some remarks upon the probable effect of the proposed Bill, in saving the immense expenses incurred by removals, and in putting an end to laws which formed an eternal source of litigation, the Hon. Member concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time.

Sir R. WILSON said, he felt it an anxious and painful duty to oppose his Honourable and Learned Friend; he believed, that like himself, he consulted for the interests and rights of the Poor, but although they both had a common object, they differed as to the means. He then stated, that he could not agree to abrogate the statute of Queen Elizabeth. He considered that statute the Magna Charta of the Poor. Justice Blackstone had declared that it was founded on the first principles of civil society. He then entered into a review of the statute of Elizabeth, and stated some objections to the Bill, particularly to that part of it which confined the maintenance to sickness, old age, and infirmity, leaving no provision for men when deprived of employment by times of extreme distress. He also deprecated strongly the notion of discountenancing marriages among the poor, as likely to be productive of vice and immorality; and he declared in conclusion, that he would not vote for the reduction of the funds for the poor until every unnecessary charge in the public expenditure was removed.

Mr. F. LEWIS could not refrain from saying a few words to that part of the Gallant General's speech in which he seemed to consider the statute of the 13*d.* of Elizabeth as the Magna Charta of the Poor, and the palladium of their rights. That he utterly denied. He denied that the House ought to consider that or any other law on the subject as one which they were not perfectly justified in amending, according to the demand of the time, or their altered view of the circumstances of the case. The basis of the Constitution was the security which it gave to all persons in the enjoyment of whatever property they had acquired, or honestly come by. It was utterly vain to set up any other principle as one of right. If it could be shown that the principle of the Poor Laws was subversive of that by which property was protected, then it would be evident that such an antagonist principle ought not to be allowed to prevail. The meaning of the statute of the 13*d.* of Elizabeth was to inflict compulsory labour by way of punishment, not to afford labour for the mere purpose of maintenance. It was any thing but in the nature of giving the poor personal property. He would not trespass on the House further at present, but on a future occasion, if the House would allow him, he would trouble them with some further observations on the subject.

Mr. BENNETT observed, that the greatest evil of the Poor Laws was, that it rendered the poor man dependant on his superior, and made him so subject a wretch, that he had no object in acquiring property or maintaining a character in society. But although that was a great evil, yet by its removal there would be danger of inflicting a still greater cruelty on the poor. There could be little doubt that if the existing Poor Laws were suddenly repealed, the effect would be general starvation. As to any maximum of Poor's Rates, he could not conceive how that was possible, considering the difference which took place in the price of provisions and the price of labour. With respect to the clause respecting settlements, if the Bill passed into a law with that clause, every landed proprietor who had cottages on his estate would destroy them as the only mode of preserving his property from utter destruction. As to the increase of population, which it was said had been occasioned by the Poor Laws, he by no means considered that increase to be, generally speaking, an evil; although it certainly was so at the present moment, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances in which the country was placed. In a great country like this it was rarely indeed that the supply of labour would be found too great.

Mr. COURTENAY thought it desirable that the Bill should go to a Committee, and receive the modifications which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman proposed to introduce into it, with an understanding that when it came out of the Committee it should be discussed by

the House. Adverting to the strong protest which the Honourable Member for Beaumaris had entered into against the assertion of the Gallant General, with respect to the right of the poor to relief, he must say that he totally disagreed with the Honourable Member for Beaumaris and entirely agreed with the Gallant General. On a future occasion, he should be prepared to contend, (if the House would allow him,) that the Poor both from the course of our Legislation on the subject, and from what he might call moral right, had a fair and reasonable claim for relief.

Mr. HARBORD said, he would take a future opportunity of expressing his sentiments on the Bill.

Lord MILTON observed that his Honourable and Learned Friend had so completely developed his intentions, that in his opinion the House was as competent to discuss the measure as if the new clauses contemplated by his Honourable and Learned Friend had been actually introduced. On that account he would beg leave to make a few remarks on the subject. To the Bill generally he entertained the most friendly feeling. The most important part of it—he meant that part of it which went to repeal the law of settlements—had his warmest support. That law as it now stood was productive of great mischief to the poor themselves, as well as to the country at large. At the same time he could by no means agree with the position of the Honourable Member, that the basis of the Constitution was the protection of the enjoyment of property. The basis of the Constitution was the protection of rights; and the rights of the poor ought to be protected as well as those of the rich. He doubted very much whether the population had increased so much as was supposed, especially in the agricultural districts. By comparing the two last censuses, it appeared that the increase was but trifling. But even had it been greater, was the country to be told in the nineteenth century, that it would be ruined by an excess of population? Had not all the great men of the century declared that the population was the wealth and the strength of the country? And yet it was now proposed to relieve the burden which pressed on the capital of the country by destroying that population which, although it fed upon that capital, materially contributed to its increase! It was undoubtedly true that at the present moment the whole population of the country were not able to maintain themselves as they ought to be maintained. But that was attributable, not to the Poor Laws; but to our immense debt, and to the taxes imposed upon the country to pay the interest of a debt, the holders of which, as far as that debt was concerned (and he begged not to be understood as making the observation invidiously), were mere drones. That was the cause of the evil, and not the operation of the Poor Laws. Indeed it was absurd to suppose that the eight millions of poor's rates could press so heavily on the country as the interest of the debt, which exceeded four times that amount. In another point of view, however, he confessed that he thought the Poor Laws a great evil. He considered them as productive of great moral evil. That evil would certainly be much diminished by the adoption of the clause proposed by his Honourable and Learned Friend for the repeal of the law of settlements. At present the poor, in consequence of the existing law of settlements, were in many districts very much in the condition of slaves, attached to the soil. A labourer was deterred from going out of the parish in which he had gained a settlement, lest something might happen to him in a parish in which he had none. If this operated against the poor by preventing them from seeking the best market for the labour, it also operated against the landowner by burdening him with labourers who were of no use to him. With respect to the encouragement which the Poor Laws gave to early and improvident marriages, he doubted if those marriages were so frequent as they were supposed to be. He doubted also if the clause which related to fixing a maximum of Poor's rates could be carried into effect. If the other parts of the measure were successful in their operation, that clause would become nugatory; but it was not nugatory as it now stood, and ought not to be so considered by the House of Commons. Such a clause must naturally excite considerable apprehension among those to whom it related, and whom it was very desirable to convince that Parliament consulted their interests as well as the interests of the holders of that portion of the property of the country which was liable to the operation of the Poor Laws. With reference to this last consideration he must say, that although landed property had become by circumstances the only description of property subject to the burden of the poor's rates, he saw no reason why, if that description of property were too much pressed, personal property ought not to bear its share of the load.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY repeated his gratitude to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, for having bestowed so much of his time and attention in bringing this important subject under the consideration of Parliament. He should be extremely sorry to do any thing that might impede the fullest consideration of the problem; for if it were not immediately solved, still every grave and deliberate examination of the question would ripen the mind of the country in its progress to that final amelioration of the system, to which he trusted we might ultimately arrive. (Hear, Hear, Hear.) This important subject had been discussed during two Sessions of Parliament in a Committee above stairs, with

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a degree of candour and patience of which he regretted that the House and the country at large could not have been witnesses. The numerous difficulties which presented themselves to any arrangement on this important subject, could only be got rid of by frequent discussion, by accustoming the country and the poor, who were of all persons the most interested, to consider how much they were degraded from the character of Englishmen by the present system. In fact, every discussion of it was so much gain to the country, and therefore he hoped that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, who was so capable of treating it with perspicuity and talent, would persevere as he had begun. His Lordship again alluded to the Report of the Committee, to whose labours he attributed the introduction of many sound principles, and which had already produced a great effect on the Magistrates and Overseers in the general administration of the laws. He would suggest to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman that he should withdraw his motion for the present, and should get his additional clauses printed in order that the House might look at his measure as a whole, and then fix as early a day as possible for the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. CALCRAFT concurred with what had fallen from the Noble Marquis. He thought that it would be better for his Hon. and Learned Friend to take the debate on the measure at some future stage, after the Bill had been reprinted.

Mr. SCARLETT said, that he should have had no objection to go into the Committee *instantly* if he had had his clauses ready. One of those to which he had alluded he had prepared contemporaneously with his Bill; but the other clauses he must confess that he had not ready, nor could he get ready without a day of leisure to himself. If the House would allow him to take the second reading now, he should be prepared to propose his clauses to the Committee on Monday. As he was now upon his legs, he would with the permission of the House, read to them an extract of a letter which he had lately received from a Magistrate. The Magistrate informed him, that within the last fortnight a young person had given three guineas and a half for a license to be married, who, after he was married had immediately taken advantage of his marriage to go to the overseer and obtain from him relief and a residence. (hear.)

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed for Monday next.

### Circular Dispatch.

LAYBACH, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1821.

The assembling of the Allied Monarchs, and of their Ministers, at Troppau, determined upon after the events which had overturned the legitimate Government at Naples, was destined to fix the particular point of view which it became necessary to assume, with respect to those fatal events, in order to concert a common course of proceeding, and to combine, in the spirit of justice, of preservation, and of moderation, the measures necessary for protecting Italy from a general insurrection, and the neighbouring states from the most imminent dangers. Thanks to the fortunate unanimity of sentiments and intentions which prevailed between the three august Sovereigns, this first labor was soon accomplished. Principles, clearly laid down, and mutually adopted, with the most perfect sincerity, led to analogous resolutions, and the bases which were established at the very first conferences, have been invariably followed during the whole course of a meeting rendered memorable by the most remarkable results.

This meeting, transferred to Laybach, assumed a more decisive character by the presence and the co-operation of the King of the Two Sicilies, and by the unanimous concurrence with which the Princes of Italy acceded to the system adopted by the Allied Cabinets. The Monarchs were convinced that the Governments most closely interested in the destinies of the Peninsula, rendered justice to the purity of their intention; and that a Sovereign, placed in a most painful situation by acts with which perfidy and violence had contrived to associate his name, yielded, with entire confidence, to measures which would, at once, terminate this state of moral captivity, and restore to his faithful subjects that repose, and that well-being, of which they had been deprived by criminal factions.

The effect of these measures soon manifested itself. The edifice which had been reared by revolt—fragile in its superstructure, and weak in its foundation—resting only on the cunning of some and upon the momentary blindness of others—condemned by an immense majority of the nation—and odious even to the army which was enrolled to defend it—crumbled to dust at the first contact with the regular troops selected to destroy it, and who at once demonstrated its nothingness. The legitimate authority is restored; the factions have been dispersed; the Neapolitan people are delivered from the tyranny of those impudent impostors, who, deluding them with the dreams of false liberty, in reality, inflicted upon them the most bitter vexations; who imposed upon

them enormous sacrifices, solely to gratify their own ambition and avarice; and who were rapidly accelerating the ruin of a country, of which they incessantly proclaimed themselves the regenerators.

This important restoration has been completed, as far as it could, and as it ought to be, by the counsels and act of the Allied Sovereigns. Now, when the King of the Two Sicilies is again invested with the plenitude of his rights, the Monarchs will confine themselves to the most ardent good wishes for the plans which this Sovereign is about to adopt to re-construct his Government upon a solid basis, and to secure by laws and wise institutions, the true interests of his subject, and the constant prosperity of his kingdom.

During the progress of these great transactions, we saw burst forth, on more than one side, the effects of that vast conspiracy, which has so long existed, against all established power, and against all those rights consecrated by that social order, under which Europe has enjoyed so many centuries of glory and happiness. The existence of this conspiracy was not unknown to the Monarchs; but in the midst of those agitations which Italy experienced after the catastrophe of 1820, and of those wild impulses which were hence communicated to every mind, it developed itself with increasing rapidity; and its true character stood revealed in open day. It is not, as might have been supposed at an earlier period—it is not against this or that form of Government, more particularly exposed to their declamations, that the dark enterprises of the authors of these plots, and the frantic wishes of their blind partisans, are directed. Those States which have admitted changes into their political system, are no more secure from their attacks, than those whose venerable institutions have survived the storms of time. Pure monarchies, limited monarchies, federative constitutions, republics, all are comprehended, all are engulfed, in the proscriptions of a sect who brand as an *oligarchy* every thing, of whatever kind, that rises above the level of a chimerical equality. The leaders of this impious league, indifferent as to what may result from the general destruction they meditate, careless about all stable and permanent organization, aim merely at the fundamental bases of society. To overthrow what exists, for the chance of substituting whatever accident may suggest to their wild imaginations, or to their turbulent passions;—this is the essence of their doctrines, the secret of all their machinations.

The Allied Sovereigns could not fail to perceive that there was only one barrier to oppose to this devastating torrent. To preserve what is legally established—such was, as it ought to be, the invariable principle of their policy, the point of departure, and the final object of all their resolutions. They were not to be deterred in their purpose by the vain clamours of ignorance or malice, accusing them of condemning humanity to a state of stagnation and torpor, incompatible with the natural and progressive march, and with the perfecting of social institutions. Never have these Monarchs manifested the least disposition to thwart real ameliorations, or the reform of abuses which creep into the best Governments. Very different views have constantly animated them; and if this repose which Governments and nations were justified in supposing secured by the pacification of Europe, has not operated all the good which might have been expected to result from it, it is because Governments have been compelled to concentrate all their energies on the means of opposing bounds to the progress of a faction, which, disseminating every where error, discontent, and a fanaticism for innovation, would soon have rendered the existence of any public order whatever problematical. Useful or necessary changes in legislation, and in the administration of States, ought only to emanate from the free will, and the intelligent and well-weighed conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power. All that deviates from this line, necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy. Penetrated with this eternal truth, the Sovereigns have not hesitated to proclaim it with frankness and vigour; they have declared that in respecting the rights and independence of all legitimate power, they regarded as legally null, and as disavowed by the principles which constitute the public right of Europe, all pretended reform, operated by revolt and open hostility. They have acted conformably to this declaration, in the events which have taken place at Naples, in those of Piedmont, and in those even which, under very different circumstances, though produced by combinations equally criminal, have recently made the eastern part of Europe a prey to incalculable convulsions.

The Monarchs are so much the more decided not to deviate from this system, because they consider the firmness with which they have maintained it in so critical an epoch, as the true cause of the success which has attended their efforts towards the re-establishment of order in Italy. The Governments of the Peninsula have acknowledged, that they had nothing to fear, either for their political independence, the integrity of their territories, or the preservation of their rights, in claiming the assistance which was afforded to them upon the sole condition that it shall be made available only to the defence of their own existence. It is reciprocal confidence which has saved Italy; it is that which has extin-

gnished, in the space of two months, a conflagration which had it not been for the intervention of the Allied Powers, would have ravaged and ruined the whole extent of that beautiful country, and long have menaced the rest of Europe.

Nothing has more efficaciously demonstrated the strength of this moral agency, which united the salvation of Italy with the determination of the Allied Powers, than the prompt and auspicious termination of the revolt which had broken out in Piedmont. Conspirators, some of whom were foreigners, had planned this great crime, and had put in motion, to insure its success, the most detestable of all revolutionary means, that of exciting against authority the very armed force which is only created to obey it, and to defend public order. The victim of a treason, inexplicable, if any thing can be so, while political crimes find in Europe vices which dare defend them; a Sovereign enjoying a just title to the respect and affection of his subjects, saw himself compelled to descend from a throne which he adorned by his virtues; a considerable portion of the troops were hurried into the revolutionary abyss by the example and intrigues of a small number of ambitious partisans; and the murderous cries of an Anti-social faction resounded from the capital to the Provinces. The Monarchs assembled at Laybach did not delay to meet this state of things. Their union was one of those which acquires strength and energy from the magnitude of the danger. Their voice was heard. Instantly the faithful servants of the King, feeling that they were not abandoned, employed what resources remained to them to combat the enemies of the country, and the national glory; the legitimate power, although limited and paralysed in its action, was not less active in sustaining its dignity and rights, and assistance arriving at the decisive moment of the crisis, the triumph of the good cause was very soon complete. Piedmont was delivered in a few days; and of this revolution, calculated upon the overthrow of more than one Government, there only remains the infamous remembrance of it by its guilty authors.

It is thus, by following without deviation the established principles and the line of conduct traced at the first period of their union, that the Allied Monarchs have succeeded in the pacification of Italy. Their direct object is attained. Not one of the steps which have been taken in furtherance of this issue, has belied the declarations that truth and good faith had dictated. They will continue faithful to them, in whatever new trials Providence may yet reserve for them. Called more than ever, as well as all the other Sovereigns and lawful Powers of Italy, to watch over the maintenance of the peace of Europe; to protect it not only against the errors and passions which may compromise it in the intercourse between one Power and another, but more particularly against those disastrous attempts which would spread the horrors of universal anarchy over the civilized world; they would consider it a profanation of so august an object, to be guided by the strict calculations of a vulgar policy. As all is simple, open, and frankly avowed, in the system which they have embraced, they submit it with confidence to the judgment of all enlightened Governments.

The Congress (*reunion*) which is about to close, will meet again in the course of the next year. Then will be taken into consideration the fixing of a term to the measures which, from the acknowledgment of the Courts of Italy, and particularly of those of Naples and Turin, have been judged necessary to consolidate the tranquillity of the Peninsula. The Monarchs and their Cabinets will bring to the examination of this question the same mind which has hitherto directed them. Motives of incontestable weight, and fully justified by the results, determined the Sovereigns to interfere in the affairs of Italy; but they are far from wishing to prolong this interference beyond the limits of strict necessity, desiring most sincerely that the circumstances which have imposed upon them this painful duty, may never again occur.

We have thought it useful, at the moment that the Sovereigns are about to separate, to recapitulate in the preceding exposition the principles which have guided them in the late transactions.

You are, in consequence, charged to make a communication of this dispatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Court to which you are accredited.

You will, also, herewith receive a Declaration, conceived in the same spirit, which the Cabinets have caused to be drawn up and printed, to convey to the knowledge of Europe the sentiments and principles with which the august Sovereigns are animated, and which will constantly serve as the guide to their policy.

Receive, &c.

#### Europe Deaths.

Aged 68, in Abbey Church-yard, Bath, Mr. William Meyler, the Proprietor of "The Bath Herald," and one of the Magistrates, and senior Common Councilman of that City.

At Bath, most awfully sudden, J. W. Pender, Esq. of Barbadoes.—Whilst attending divine service at All Saints' Chapel, he dropped his head upon his wife's shoulder and expired without a groan!

#### Rebellers.

This was the name assumed by the young men of Athens, when 'hot with the grape,' and reeling home from their suppers. For an account of the night-brawls, which frequently took place in Athens, and the singular disclosures sometimes made in consequence before the courts of judicature, see the speeches of Lysias contra Simonem, Demosthenes contra Cononem, and Æschines contra Timarchum. It was also usual for the *canacai*, or revellers, to serenade their mistresses. A specimen of the Comastic songs is preserved in Aristophanes, and, with a little alteration, it might not be altogether unfit for modern ears. We have given as much of it as we dare present to our readers.

Wake, wake, wake!

Night's not yet at odds with day,  
And the stars, that shoot and play  
With fiery lights upbraid thy slumber,  
Waiting the eyes to fill their number,

Wake, wake, wake!

Fair one, wake, 'tis love that pours  
These soft numbers round thy doors.  
If perchance thy peerless sheen  
May for a moment shine between  
Night and this thy sullen screen,

Wake, wake, wake!

Still is thy lattice barr'd, my fair!—  
Dost thou spurn me?—cold and bare  
Here on the earth expos'd I lie,  
To meet the morning's wond'ring eye:  
But oh, for gentle pity's sake,  
Be mov'd my pillow, sweet, to make,  
Where 'on that bosom's frozen snow  
Such pinks as April weareth, grow."

Wake, wake, wake!

#### Chinese Embassy.

*Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Tougouth Tartars in the years 1712, 13, 14, 15. By the Chinese Ambassador. Translated by Sir G. T. Staunton, Bt.*

Accounts 'by authority' of Embassies are usually very dull productions, and that of his Chinese Excellency forms no exception. Still this work is valuable for a portion of dry information as illustrative of Chinese Diplomacy. The general reader will be more amused by the Appendix, which contains some miscellaneous translations. These are, and abstract of a Chinese Novel; notices of four Plays; some passages from a botanical work, on the culture of cotton; and extracts from the Peking Gazette.

If we may be allowed to judge from the State documents, the Chinese are as much undervalued at the present moment as they were formerly overrated by Voltaire and the Encyclopedists. We are not to judge altogether by their rejection of European embassies, or from accounts tinged in no small degree by the spleen which that jealousy engenders. As conservators of native dominion, they are right in their objections, however absurd in their display of them; and we even question if the *Kotow*, and similar follies, are more ridiculous than the etiquette in some German principalities. As to titles, *ostental* and *sacred* Majesty seem to us to be pretty nearly the same thing.

Chinese Government has evidently sprung out of the patriarchal sway; and certainly forms its grandest emanation. Owing to the peculiar situation of China, it has ascended to the stage of absolute Monarchy under the unequivocal guise of paternity, which form, as in Europe, must have given way, had it been surrounded with warlike and ambitious neighbours. Although every thing seems to be managed by advice, and in council, the Emperor stands forward as the law maker, rewarder, and punisher on all occasions; and very elaborately informs his subjects of the motives by which he is guided. Theoretically nothing can be more absolute than a Chinese Edict; but we suspect that, in point of fact, a Russian Ukase is infinitely more so. Both are peremptory; but the former is evidently more regulated by general opinion. The imperial language of China, however ridiculous in celestial pretensions, has nothing of the Mahometan insolence towards the subjects, they are uniformly spoken of as children, not as slaves; and the punishment of unworthy Ministers is an affair of frequent occurrence. We need not observe that places exist where such delinquents can, and do, very successfully combine against both Sovereign and people. We should like to see Mr. Canning lowered a 'button,' and Lord Londonderry deprived of the 'peacock's feather.' As to the Manchester Magistrates of 1819, from the mild tenor of certain directions for the treatment of an assembled populace, in one of the Edicts, it is clear, that in China they would have been soundly bastinadoed. It is too much the habit of Englishmen to call the rest of the world 'barbarians.'

# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—505—

## Norman, a Poem.

It is scarcely Three Months since we had occasion to announce the appearance of a New Poem from the Indian Press; and it now becomes our duty to notice another successful effort of the Indian Muse, under the title of "NORMAN," which, with other Miscellaneous Poems, attached to the same Pamphlet, has just issued from the Press. Were it not that we might injure the interests which we desire to promote, we might be tempted to place the whole of the longer Poem before the Reader at once, and leave it to him to form his own judgement of its merits. But the motive alluded to, added to the constant demand on limits which we would willingly enlarge, but cannot without subjecting our Readers to considerable extra expence, compels us to confine our Notice of this to such portions of the Poem only as may progressively unfold to the Reader the outline of the story, and exhibit in a fair and impartial view the manner in which the Author has treated it, without attempting an analytical Review of the whole, which our space would not admit, and which indeed is the less necessary as the Book can be so easily possessed, our chief object being to shew of what quality are the materials of which it is composed.

The Poem of Norman is preceded by the following Dedictory Address, "TO A LADY" which on the very threshold bespeaks the strain of feeling that pervades the succeeding Tale.

While present joys like morning dreams depart,  
And leave us lone and sad, the weary heart  
Still strives, aside the weight of care to cast,  
And loves to dwell upon the happier past.  
Nor is my Muse, whose sympathy endears,  
Unmindful of the days of other years:  
Still to the memory of the past she clings  
And now to thee her last effusion brings.  
It is the tribute, due at Friendship's shrine,  
Of heartfelt gratitude to thee and thine:  
And all unworthy if the offering be,  
Yet will it prove a source of joy to me,  
If I may hope thy heart will not disdain  
The Friend's regard, though rude the Poet's strain.

In selecting the portions of this Tale, which we propose to lay before the Reader, we shall follow the successive order in which these are to be found in the Poem itself; and, without giving a prose sentence to connect the intermediate parts, shall pass on from portion to portion, indicating only the leading feature of each.

### Introduction.

When Time hath blunted Sorrow's dart,  
And calmed the throbbing of the heart;  
When Passion feels the chill of age  
Its raptures and its pangs assuage;  
When Hope no longer decks with flowers,  
Desponding Fancy's fading bowers;  
And Fate hath lost the power to bless  
Futurity with happiness;  
From the blank gloom the present shews;  
The mind recoils, to think on those,  
By love and kindred taste endeared,  
Whose friendship might decline have cheered.

Affection formed in manhood's prime,  
Nor dies with hope, nor yields to time:  
Though parted from the friends we love,  
To them our thoughts will ever rove;  
Recalling every look and tone,  
That memory loves to dwell upon;  
And every smile—alas how vain!  
In joy we ne'er can meet again.

That thought still brings a pang, and must  
Till death shall blend us with the dust;  
Tho' seared by age and long distress,  
The heart will feel its loneliness;  
And execrate the bitter doom,  
To mourn, yet envy those to whom  
Fate has assigned an early tomb.

Such doom is mine—but let that rest  
For ever, in Oblivion's breast—  
No selfish tear my page shall blot,  
My tale is of another's lot:  
Of one long dead, whose fate was such,  
As may the feeling bosom touch  
With sympathy, and sadden those  
Whose hearts can feel for other's woes.

### Early Recollections of Scotland.

In age, the scenes of boyhood seem  
Ceations of a lovely dream:  
And such alas! to me, appears  
The vanished joy of other years.  
When Spring from mountain, glen, and grove,  
Called forth the linnet's song of love;  
And vegetation threw her robe  
Of flowery verdure, o'er the globe:  
How lightsomely we clombe together  
Fair Caledonia's hills of heather;  
And felt our boyish hearts expand,  
While gazing on that lovely land  
E'en manhood's cares it might assuage,  
And cheer the drooping heart of age,  
That gladsome scene, at morn to view,  
Ere yet the air hath drunk the dew,  
That gives the grove a fresher tint,  
O'er which the sun-beams gaily glint—  
To see the river winding slow,  
And lingering in the vale below;  
As loth to leave a scene so sweet,  
The Ocean's turbulence to meet.  
Nursling of Night! the wreath of mist  
Lies slumbering on the brown hill's breast  
While distant far the Grampians rise,  
Heaving their summits to the skies.  
Thou art a lovely land! although  
Thy wintry tempests rudely blow:  
For where is Spring more gaily drest,  
Than on thy smiling mountain's crest?  
And Autumn where more richly laden,  
Than on the fertile banks of Eden?  
And when the scented summer gale  
Sweeps o'er the undulating vale  
It is a heart-enlivening sight,  
And fills the soul with wild delight,  
To see the fountain of the North,  
From darksome glen, come bounding forth;  
Fast flashing o'er its rocky bed,  
As if with life impregnated.  
Beloved land! although no more  
My wandering steps shall tread thy shore  
Though here my bones must moulder, where  
The face of Nature looks despair;  
Here, where thy thistle droops beneath  
The desert's desolating breath!  
Not less sincere my prayer shall be,  
Wild Caledonia! for thee.  
Though retrospection claims a tear,  
Yet are thy scenes to memory dear.  
Long may thy mountain-land give birth  
To female grace and manly worth;  
And long thy hardy sons inherit  
Their ancestors' unyielding spirit:  
Still may thy hills and vallies be  
The blest abode of Liberty  
With which our Fathers' bosoms glowed  
For which their blood profusely flowed;  
And not in vain—for well I trust,  
Her rocks shall crumble into dust,  
Ere Slavery's banner flaut above  
The Land of Song, the Land of Love!

## Auxiliary Literary Institutions.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

For publication in your useful JOURNAL, in hopes that the members of society of other up-country Stations may be induced to establish some thing of the kind in other parts of India, I send you part of a plan which was hastily drawn up and sent to me by a much respected friend, who has been long resident, and holds one of the first and most important situations in India, for the establishment of an Institution at this station, for the promotion of knowledge in general, and which he stated "he hoped would in time be of great benefit to the Natives."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

In the Dekhun.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Plan for an Auxiliary Oriental Literary Society at ———.

Every Member shall give a donation of one sixth of the average net receipts of one month at the time he becomes a Member.

But if he should rise to a higher situation at the same Station; he shall farther subscribe the proportion upon the difference between the allowances of it, and of the situation which he held at the time he became a Subscriber.

The donations of those whose allowances fall short of ——— Rupees, but exceed ——— Rupees, shall be made by instalments, if desired, of ——— a month.

Books shall be received in payment of subscriptions with the following provisos.

That the quality of the Books shall be approved without more than two dissentient votes.

That the valuation shall be made by the Society, without more than two dissentient votes.

A House shall be purchased for the use of the Society containing two rooms.

Every Member shall subscribe at the rate of Rupees ——— per ———, upon his net monthly receipts, for the preservation of the House in repair and other necessary expences.

Members are invited to deposit in the Library, as well for safe custody as for the public benefit, any Books for which they may not have immediate use in their own houses, and they shall be at liberty to withdraw them whenever they please, upon giving notice to the Secretary.

A valuation to be fixed upon these Books, and the society to pay for them to the individuals if lost.

Members shall be at liberty to send for any Books for perusal, the property of the Society; but they shall not keep them more than ——— days at a time, and they shall on no account take them out of the Station.

If they are lost from their possession, they shall pay for them at the valuation at which they were received.

But Books deposited shall not be sent for, except by the individual who deposited them, or by the express permission of that individual.

It shall be eligible to any Member to submit any point for the consideration of the Society, and it shall be proposed by the Secretary in writing to the different Members, and a day being fixed for a decision, every Member shall give his vote in writing.

The official avocations of the Members will not in general admit of their aspiring to enter deeply into Literary subjects; they profess only to present the means of improvement to many who could not otherwise possess them, and to be a repository for such information, as in the course of their public duties, or in their leisure moments, the different Members may have the opportunity of acquiring.

Every Communication will be acceptable, however brief, which throws a light upon the Castes, the Customs, the Religion, the Feasts, the Buildings, the History of the Inhabitants, or the Soil, the Climate, Diseases, &c. of India.

It is proposed that every such Communication, if approved by the Auxiliary Society, shall be transmitted to the Literary Society at Madras; but as many are averse to appear in public, it shall be sent with, or without the name of the Author, at his option.

Communications shall be received from individuals in Stations where no such Institution may have been established, and transmitted to the Madras Literary Society, under the same restrictions as with respect to Communications from Members of the Society.

Part of the original subscriptions to go to the purchase of a House.

Books to be bought for the Society should be standard Books, such as the following: Orme, Robertson, Wilks, Colebrooke, D'Herbelot, Raynal, Tavernier, Jones, Halhed, Mills, Elphinstone, Malcolm, Hamilton, Buchanan, Stewart, Dow's Hindoostan, Maurice's Indian Antiquities, Moore's Hindoo Pantheon, Dubois, Ward, the Holy Bible in the Tamul and all other Indian languages, Ayen Ukburee, Inshaw Hurkarun, Bengal Regulations and Trials, Military Regulations, Military Fund, Civil Fund, Rennell's Memoir, Ainslie's Materia Medica, Hortie's Molabariens, the best Translations of the Koran, and the Hindoo Laws, Asiatic Registers, Asiatic Researches, Henry's and Scott's Commentaries, Cruden's Concordance, Theological Dictionary, Grammars and Dictionaries in the Native Languages, Acts of Parliament relating to India, Encyclopedias, Blackstone, Burn, Jacob, Fifth Report, and other Reports of Committees of Parliament relating to India, Trial of Warren Hastings, Elementary Books of the Sciences and Arts, Globes, Electrifying Machine, Microscope, and some other Philosophical Apparatus, Maps of India, and of all parts of the World, &c.:—and Members are recommended to procure and deposit any celebrated Official Reports they may meet with, of the Public Servants, illustrative of the Revenue or Judicial System.

Any Histories in any of the Native Languages will also be very acceptable.

The Zemindars and Poligars in the Zillah, would be glad to furnish the histories of their ancestors and old grants for lands or Pagodas.

Members are requested to deposit their Newspapers with the Society to be bound up.

A large separate Room shall be prepared for the Natives, who shall be allowed to have free access to it all times, and to have the perusal of any Books upon application to the person in charge.

For their benefit, a number of Elementary English Books to be purchased at the public Auction at Madras.

It might be desirable to establish a Writer, in charge of the Library on a salary of ——— a month, which in addition to a small monthly allowance, which it might be convenient for some Members to make to the Writer for private purposes, and to a small contribution to be made by each scholar, will it is hoped enable the Society to procure a Native of some talents and a good knowledge of the English and Malabar languages, to procure in time translations of ancient deeds and manuscripts, and to afford to the Natives in general, the means of a liberal and a cheap education.

Natives of respectability shall be invited to deposit Books in the Native Languages upon the receipt of the Secretary, the Society being responsible for payment at a previous valuation, and they being at liberty to withdraw the Books, whenever they please, upon application to the Secretary.

Natives of respectability shall also be invited to make Communications, illustrative of the Ancient History of India, of their Customs, Religion, and Laws, or calculated to improve the condition of the people; and they shall be encouraged to expect distinction among European Gentleman for their acquirements, and to have their labours recommended to the Literary Society at Madras, and to Government.

A half yearly or annual Examination shall be held by the Society, of Natives instructed in the English language from the

means afforded by this Society, and certificates of qualification shall be granted to those who make considerable progress.

The object of the Institution being to bestow a more liberal education than is generally possessed by Natives, it is recommended that certificates be not granted where great proficiency has not been attained.

The Zillah Judge shall be requested to furnish a certain number of Prisoners to keep the house in repair, and to assist in enlarging the accommodation when the progress of the Society and the state of the funds may render it desirable, and to dig a large tank in the premises for the convenience of Visitors, and to keep the premises in good order.

Government shall be requested to allow to all letters under the signature of the Society the privilege of bearing single postage only.

Tickets of admission to the Room appropriated for the reading or instruction of the Natives shall be granted by any Member of the Society to any Native of respectability, and his name shall be entered as a Visitor.

It would be desirable to have an account of all coins in India with a *fac simile* of them, and a history of the reign, the time, and the country in which they were coined, and their intrinsic value.

It would be acceptable to the Society to be furnished with Communications of any remarkable public events not known to be recorded in any history, of any events occurring within the knowledge of individuals or which come to them properly authenticated from others, of atrocity, of courage, of liberality, of benevolence, of public loyalty, or private fidelity, done by Natives.

An account of such Natives as have been, or are now celebrated, for their learning, their sanctity, their professional skill, their attachment to the British Government, would be desirable.

Selections to be made of the most important or curious Cases which occur in the Civil or Criminal Courts.

Names of Hindoo Gods and Goddesses and inferior Deities, and their attributes, and the Castes which worship them respectively.

It would be desirable for the Society to keep a chronological Table of Events divided into two parts: The first to record remarkable events in any part of India or particularly relating to India: The second to be a kind of Domestic History of the particular Station and its immediate vicinity, containing the etymology of the name of the Station, its former and present population, by whom and at what period it was originally founded, what revolutions have taken place in the Government of it, what remarkable events have happened in it, when it came into the possession of the British Government, when the several Courts and Collectors' Cutcheries were established; the names of the Judges, Collectors, Medical men, Chaplains, and Assistants in the different Departments, of Officers in the Fort, and of the Corps or Companies of Corps which have formed the Garrison; in what year, under whose plan, and by whom, and under the direction of what Engineers were built, the Provincial and Zillah Courts, Collector's Cutchery, the Jail, the Hospital, the Library building, the School for the education of children, the Native Charity buildings, the water Reservoirs for the convenience of Travellers, the Tanks for cultivation, the Buildings for European and Native Travellers, the private edifices of the European society.

To aid Botanical researches, and to afford to the Natives the means of being supplied with Medicines in common use, it is suggested that a Garden shall be taken as near as possible to the Society Room, in which shall be planted four of each kind of shrubs procurable at or near the Station, and a list to be made of their names and properties.

The Garden to be kept up by the labour of prisoners, of whom the Zillah Judge shall be requested to allow a certain number.

It is to be understood that the Garden is not to be established with any view to profit, or even to repaying expence incurred but merely for the purpose of collecting together rare plants.

## Another Veteran.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The notice taken in the public Papers of the age and services of Sergeants ROSS and SHELL, induces me to mention for public information that Sergeant DAVID WILLIAMS, of the Pension Establishment, residing at Chunar, has been nearly as long in the Honorable Company's Service as Sergeant SHELL had been in life.

He entered the Service in 1754; after having been engaged in the most important Battles and Sieges in India, he was admitted to the benefits of the Pension in 1797; and now, at the advanced age of ninety-six, enjoys good health, and eats his meal three times a day.

Your obedient Servant,

Chunar, October 3, 1821.

G — G —

## Storm at Negapatam.

To the Editor of the Madras Government Gazette.

SIR,

We were visited last night by one the most terrific thunder storms that has ever happened within the memory of man in this, or I think I may fairly say in any other part of the country.

There had been few, and very scanty falls of rain in this neighbourhood to what is usual at this period, and the weather had consequently been uncommonly warm for some time past; during the last few days the atmosphere has been excessively close, and greatly overcast, particularly throughout the whole of yesterday. Towards evening not a breath of air was stirring, and the night was extremely sultry and disagreeable. About 10 o'clock P. M. a breeze from the N. W. sprung up, bringing along with it a heavy fall of rain, which lasted for about half an hour, and afterwards fell off to a mild drizzling shower. The appearance of the night about this time was very threatening, and the very birds and bats seemed to possess a presentiment of what was about to take place, and were flying in a great numbers, seeking shelter under a covered roof from the threatening element. The clouds were then very low, and the lightning was bursting from from them in all directions. The thunder which before was heard at distance (from the time the rain commenced) fast approached us. Peal succeeded peal in close and awful succession. The forked lightning continued streaming down in all directions, and the whole sphere showed one continued luminous appearance. During the storm the hissing noise of the lightning was distinctly heard; and so great was the concussion of the air, during some of the loudest peals of thunder, that I can describe my feelings to nothing else than that of having my body so tightly laced up as to impede my breathing, while the house and every thing in it shook around me to a degree which threatened nothing short of immediate destruction. About one o'clock A. M. the rain fell very heavy, and the clouds which before enveloped the town, gradually passed on towards the S. E. carrying with them the thunder and lightning, which was distinctly heard for some hours afterwards. I am happy to say Divine Providence has been very kind in the midst of the dreadful danger.—I have not heard of a single accident having happened from this awful visitation, though from its violence and long continuance, I felt impressed with a certainty all the time that it was carrying destruction with it in every quarter, and that in the morning I should hear of many having suffered from its effects.

By inserting the above in your Gazette, you will oblige.

Negapatam, Sept. 22, 1821.

A CONSTANT READER.

## HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning, ..... 7 50  
Evening, ..... 8 23

Moon's Age, ..... 21 Days.

## Indian News.

We have waited with much anxiety for further advices from Kedgerree, in the hope that some intelligence might have arrived of the positive safety of the unfortunate individuals, whose melancholy fate it was our painful task to relate;—but though rumours of various kinds have been abroad, we fear they rest on too slender a foundation to furnish much ground for hope, tho' to the friends of the parties they ought perhaps to forbid absolute despair. A Note that we have seen, mentions that a Sepoy had come up from Kedgerree on Sunday, and stated that Captain Lindsay (of the Engineers,) was drowned, but that Doctor Morrison (of Tirhoot,) was saved, having reached the shore on a cask or tub; but no further particulars were known to him. Yesterday's *Dawk* brought Letters from thence of a later date, however, than the period of this man's leaving it; and a paragraph from one of these, the only one that alludes to this unfortunate accident, does not certainly offer much ground for hope, though it renders it possible that both may be safe. Up to the date of this, which was written on Sunday, nothing more was known, and we give the paragraph in the Writer's own words:—

"Since my last to you we have had the hardest gale I ever witnessed at Kedgerree, and no doubt you have heard of the unfortunate occurrence of the loss of the *CLORINDE* Pinnace, belonging to Mr. Mathew. Two Europeans were lost in her, Capt. Lindsay and Dr. Morrison. I had a friend of the latter staying with me, to whom he sent, desiring to ask if his vessel was fit to proceed on to Saugur (this was before the gale.) We sent word back, as the weather was precarious, that though there was no immediate danger, we thought he had better remain at Kedgerree, which advice they unfortunately did not follow. Until to-day, I thought all hands but the *Mangee* had perished; but two poor wretches found their way here this morning, stating themselves to have been driven ashore on a spar as far down on the coast as Barcool; from this I am inclined to hope others may have been equally fortunate. The *Mangee*, when he arrived here, declared every soul had gone down."

Another unfortunate accident happened on the River, on Sunday morning, by which three Natives lost their lives. A Dingay belonging to Mr. Richardson, containing eight persons, six men, an old woman, and a boy, was attempting to cross; but the tide running very strong, they were carried athwart hawse one of the Vessels lying above Smith's Ghaut, by which the Dingay was upset. Three of the men, the woman, and the boy, were picked up by a Dingay sent off from the *MACAULY* Brig, by a Gentleman, who happened to be looking out, and accidentally observed them floating down with the stream.

Letters, from the Persian Gulf, brought by the *LIVERPOOL* Frigate, and forwarded overland from Bombay extend to the 30th of August. They state that 14,000 persons had already fallen victims to the Cholera Morbus at Bussorah; from thence it had extended downward to Bushire, where it also committed dreadful ravages. At Bussorah most of the principal Arab Merchants and their families had been cut off, and at Bushire it had commenced on the Sepoys of the Company's Factory, and extended itself among the Inhabitants who were flying in all directions in consternation and alarm. They had no doubt whatever of its being contagious; and appearances seemed fully to warrant this conviction. It had originally commenced at Muscat, and from thence passed upward along the Arabian side of the Gulf, by Bahrein &c. to Bussorah, but was raging with the greatest violence at Bushire. Dr. Jukes, of the Bombay Establishment, was at that place, preparing for his journey to Tehran, on a Mission to the Persian Court.

*Bombay, September 2, 1821.*—The *OGLE CASTLE*, Captain Crossley, from London, arrived here on Saturday last. She left England the 18th of May, and the public news she brought, had, of course, been all anticipated by the previous arrival of the *ROCHESTER*, at Madras. We learn however, that the *KATHERINE*,

*STUART FORBES*, *CASTLE FORBES*, and *ASIA*, had reached England in safety early in May. The *BLENDEH HALL* had sailed a day or two before the *OGLE CASTLE*, and the *SARAH*, Captain Thacker, was to follow in all May, so that both these Vessels may now be daily expected to arrive.

Letters from Mocha, dated the 20th of August, mention the arrival there of the *ANTELOPE*, on the 17th of August, with Captain Hutchinson, our Resident, on board. We are sorry to state that Captain George Robson of the Marine, the acting Resident, died on the 15th.

The present Resident had been received by the *Dola* with great attention and respect, and every thing seemed to evince that our relations with the Imam of Senna would continue to be maintained with friendship and fidelity.

The Yam tribe, who occupy a mountainous tract in the vicinity of Abou Arish, encouraged by success in their predatory excursions, attacked and plundered Zebid on the 1st of August, getting possession of much property, Zebid being described as a City of greater consequence and of more commerce and trade than Mocha. The *Dola* of Mocha had marched out against them with a strong force, as they continued plundering the villages in the vicinity of Mocha.

His Majesty's Frigate *LIVERPOOL*, Captain F. A. Collier, C. B. from Muscat, anchored in this harbour on Thursday. She has not communicated any public intelligence, but we regret to learn, that her crew had suffered severely from the effect of extraordinary heat. She has lost Lieutenant Fenwick, Lieutenant Gerido, Mr. Bell, Midshipman, and Mr. Alexander, the Surgeon. At six in the morning, Mr. Bell, apparently in perfect health, performed the funeral service over his comrade, Lieutenant Gerido; at nine o'clock, the Captain performed the same mournful office over Mr. Bell.

## To Correspondents.

The interminable C— has written us a Letter of three pages, to put a question that he might have comprised in three lines. He asks why we considered the discussion of the State of Society in India tender ground? and he expects an immediate and explicit answer. We beg to ask him in return, why he supposes us bound to give men brains as well as news? and shall be equally glad to have his answer. If he cannot comprehend so plain a matter, we have neither time nor space to become his individual Tutor, and would recommend him to look for the difficulty where it is really to be found, in his own benighted understanding.

## Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Oct. 14	Indiana	British	J. Pearl	Bencoolen Sept. 9
15	William Miles	British	J. Beadle	London April 21

## Passengers.

Passengers per Ship *WILLIAM MILES*, Captain Samuel Beadle, from London the 21st of April, Isle of France the 16th of August, and Madras the 30th of September.

From England.—Mrs. Richardson; Miss C. Richardson; Mrs. Morrison; Misses J. Weston, J. Slaton, E. Slaton, and Anne Kennedy; Master John Morrison; Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Richardson, 14th Native Infantry; Mr. G. T. Bayley, Bengal Civil Service; Captain Henry Weston, 19th Native Infantry; Captain W. Hiatt, 14th Native Infantry; Mr. R. B. Francis, Assistant Surgeon; and Mr. W. Innes, Cadet. From the Isle of France.—Mrs. Siddons; Miss Siddons; Mr. G. J. Siddons, Civil Service; Mr. C. W. Hoppner, Civil Service; Mr. Geneve; and Mr. Greville.

## Death.

On the 13th instant, JOHN BURRELL, Esq. an old and highly respected inhabitant of Calcutta, formerly of the Firm of BURRELL and GOULD. During a long life, extending to 75 years, in which he passed through many stages both of prosperity and adversity, he uniformly maintained the most irreproachable character for integrity and honor, conciliating the esteem of all who became acquainted with him, and preserving their high regard and friendship under every visitation of adverse fortune.